

Dayton Herald.

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DAYTON OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Ecuador has decided to go to the gold base.

Immense damage to Texas crops by frost is reported.

The maple sugar crop of Vermont will be a total failure this year.

A presidential boom in behalf of Richard Olney has been launched.

Five bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Armour feed works, at Chicago.

Washington gossip is busy with the name of General MacArthur as a presidential possibility.

Admiral Dewey is said to have cabled to Washington a requisition for more men and more ships.

Plans are afoot to reorganize the National Red Cross Society, with a view to greatly increasing its scope.

Brigadier-General D. A. Flagg, chief of ordnance, is dead at his home at Old Point, Va.

Claude Holland, a victim of the Santa Fee wreck, at Lang, Kan., in 1897, has just received \$11,500 in settlement of his claim against that company.

A positive statement to the effect that the Philippine group was offered by the United States to England on certain conditions has been published in London.

Samuel Haller, 38 years old, a ticket-steller with Buffalo Bill's wild west show, was shot and probably mortally wounded by William H. Holland, at New York.

Claude Spreckles has decided to establish in San Francisco an electric plant that will be without a rival in the world, and which will furnish to the people of that city light, heat and power almost at cost.

The Oregon wounded will be brought home as soon as possible from Manila. They will come on the first ships designated for that purpose by the war department. The dead will also be brought to this country for burial.

At Wednesday's session the army beef court of inquiry had Eagan on the stand. He explained his contracts with the beefpackers, but his testimony was in no way startling. He declared that Senator Hanna had nothing to do with the matter.

General Miller, now in the Philippines, having reached his 64th year, has retired.

President McKinley has returned to Washington after an outing of two weeks and a day.

Stocks of the sugar companies in the large advances are noted all through the list.

A list prepared in the office of the adjutant-general shows the casualties in Manila since February 4 to be 157 killed and 864 wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says there are 20,000 cases of influenza in the city of Brunn, capital of the province of Moravia, Austria, and that the death rate is enormous.

The restoration of the wages of 1,700 employees in the York cotton mills, Saco, Me., is announced to begin Monday, when a similar raise will affect over 2,000 hands in the Laconia and Pepperell cotton mills, of Biddeford.

Harry Sanderson, the young farmer, who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleischer, near Mayetta, Kan., but instead wounded Mrs. John Fleischer, her aunt, so that she died later, was lynched by a mob from Mayetta.

Since General MacArthur made a gallant advance north of Manila there has been some talk that he should be chosen as a brigadier-general of volunteers, his rank in the regular army being lieutenant-colonel of the adjutant-general's department.

A Washington dispatch says: General Thomas M. Anderson has been for some time past slated as a brigadier-general in the regular army until he retires next fall. He is to command the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

The cruiser Chicago, which left Hampton Roads March 13 under orders to overtake the American liner Paris and transfer from that ship ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, who had been taken seriously ill, has arrived at Newport News with the distinguished invalid on board.

Senators Jose R. Villalon and A. Hevia, who were appointed by the Cuban assembly to present to the Washington authorities the resolutions of that body, have arrived in Washington. Their mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the situation with reference to the insurgent army.

Minor News Items.

It is proposed in Denver to establish a public park in that city as a memorial to the late Rev. Myron W. Reed.

Manuel Garcia, who, at 94, claims to be the oldest singing master in the world, is a cousin of the Cuban general.

In 1898, 6,609,017 gross tons of beech-wood were produced in the United States, an increase of more than 20 per cent over 1897.

Harvard university prides itself on the fact that Joseph H. Choate is the eighth alumnus of that institution to represent this country at the court of St. James.

James N. Wolff, a well-known colored criminal lawyer of Boston, has received the appointment of judge advocate of the department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.

Announcement is made that the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, presented last year by the war, will be held in Kansas City, May 24 to 26.

LATER NEWS.

Ho Ho has been almost wiped out as the result of the recent fighting.

The president has appointed William B. Sampson postmaster at Skagway, Alaska.

The "Spider and Fly" company was arrested at Tacoma for violating the Sunday law.

At El Paso, Walter Dunham, an American, shot and killed Jesus Mamola, a Mexican.

Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Fuzhou.

The Two Hundred and First New York regiment has been mustered out at Camp Wetherill.

Bob Brown was hanged at Glasgow, Ky. His crime was murder of his father-in-law, Lewis McClelland.

At Minneapolis, John McGraw, a miller, shot and killed his landlady, and then shot himself. Jealousy.

Miss Carrie Rogers was married to William Blackman at Olympia. The bride is a daughter of Governor Rogers.

A report of the effects of the gun-fire of Dewey's ships May 1 last shows that 167 Spaniards were killed and 214 wounded.

A cracker trust is to be formed on the Pacific coast. Agents are now visiting the principal cities, and it is said all the leading factories will be in it.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago, has purchased 3,000,000 feet in Wisconsin, the second largest deal made this year, and the consideration is about \$350,000.

The United States Philippine commission has issued a proclamation to the natives. It is addressed to the people of the Philippine islands, and complete home rule is offered them.

In a decision handed down by Justice Peckham, the United States supreme court holds the war tax law constitutional as applied not only to stock exchanges but to livestock yards as well.

Five men working in a deep, narrow ditch at Joplin, Mo., lost their lives by a cave-in that caught them from both sides. Four of the men were buried under 18 feet of earth and rock and the bodies have not yet been recovered.

The work of searching the ruins of the Windsor hotel fire in New York has been finished. The contractor thinks there are no human remains left in the ruins. The total of the known dead now numbers 45, and several persons are still missing.

It is announced in Madrid that Count de Villa Gonzalo, former Spanish ambassador to Russia, has been appointed Spanish ambassador to Great Britain.

Oscar Straus, the United States minister at Constantinople, has had an audience with the sultan. The interview, which was protracted, was of the most cordial character.

The secretary of interior has approved a patent of 3,194 acres in the Walla Walla, Spokane and Olympia land districts, Wash., to the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

It is announced that the Paris Figaro has given before the criminal chamber of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair, will be prosecuted.

Miss Mary Wilson, a prominent young society woman of Augusta, Kan., committed suicide on learning that Alva Dix, her lover, had been killed on the battlefield of Malolos.

The Third United States volunteers (Ray's Immunes) has arrived at Savannah, Ga., from Sagua de Tanamo, on the transport Solgwick. The regiment will go into detention camp at Sapelo.

The body of Austin Bidwell, the Bank of England swindler, was buried at Chicago. The body of his brother George was shipped to Hartford, Conn. Both men died recently at Butte, Mont.

While suffering from nervous trouble, Rear-Admiral Charles C. Carpenter committed suicide at a sanitarium in Boston. At one time he enforced American demands on China by firing upon a Chinese vessel.

The Chinese authorities have notified the British consul at Tien-Tsin that the whole foreshore recently opened at Port Ching Wan Tao is reserved for a Chinese mining company. The British legation has entered a protest, pointing out that this action renders the opening of the port nugatory.

The whole country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendly women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that, if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully no harm will befall them.

An event of interest to all Americans, whether foreign or native-born, will occur in Cincinnati during the week of June 19. The 21st annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association, organized for the purpose of encouraging American musical art; progress and professional fraternity; will then hold its sessions. A large attendance is promised.

Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peabody, R. I., has been elected president of Wellesley (Mass.) college.

Noah Webster was born in West Hartford, Conn., and a movement has been started there for the erection of a gigantic memorial.

Dr. E. M. Chamel, of the chemical department of Cornell university in Ithaca, N. Y., has announced that nearly all wall paper sold at the present time contains arsenical poisons, some of them in surprising quantities.

E. H. Eads, a brother of James Buchanan Eads, the noted engineer, was found dead in his cabin near Elliston, Mont., where he had lived as a hermit.

Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, has brought suit against the sugar trust in the name of the state of Ohio to recover \$56,000, alleged to be due for violations of state laws.

President W. H. Council, of the college for negroes at Normal, Ala., is the only negro president of a college born in slavery and self-educated. He was 17 years old before he knew his alphabet.

FOUNDERS IN A FOG

Steamer Stella Wrecked on the English Coast.

THE LOSS OF LIFE REACHES 130

The Vessel Struck the Dreaded Casquet Rocks and Went Down in Ten Minutes.

Southampton, April 5.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks, near the island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon, in a dense fog, and foundered in 10 minutes. Her boilers exploded with a tremendous report as she went down. The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and 40 persons. It is estimated that 130 persons were drowned.

The second officer of the steamer, who was among the rescued, says a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks it struck on the rocks, owing to the fog. Another steamer has picked up a boat containing 45 persons, including 20 women who escaped from the wrecked steamer.

The Stella left Southampton yesterday conveying the first excursion of the season to the Channel islands. There were about 185 passengers on board and a crew numbering 25 men. The weather was foggy. At 4 o'clock Casquet rock suddenly loomed up through the fog bank, and the steamer almost immediately afterwards struck amidships. The captain, seeing the steamer was fast sinking, ordered the lifeboats launched. Women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves.

A survivor stated that he and 25 others put off from the steamer in a small boat. The sea was calm, but there was a big swirl around the rocks. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion and the vessel disappeared beneath the waves.

The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last instructions. The survivor referred to said: "The suction was so tremendous that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat besides our own leave the wreck. They contained altogether between 80 and 100 people. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow, and the occupants of our boat took care in turn and rowed all night long until most of us dropped asleep, thoroughly exhausted. We sighted a sailboat at 6 o'clock in the morning, but the steamer Lynx from Weymouth had meanwhile hove in sight. She took us all on board. She eventually landed us at Guernsey."

The Great Western Railway Company's steamer Vera, from Southampton, picked up 40 others of the survivors and landed them at Guernsey.

Later accounts say the Stella had 140 passengers on board, and that her crew numbered 43 persons.

Another steamer of the same company which arrived at the island of Jersey about noon today reports having passed many bodies of victims of the disaster about the Casquet rocks.

A survivor of the disaster named Bush says the speed of the Stella in the fog was not diminished, though the fog whistle was sounded. Bush said that at 3:30 P. M. the engineer showed him in the engine-room dial registering a speed of 34 1/2 knots. He says the vessel struck within 25 minutes afterward. Bush further asserts that two lifeboats were sunk with the steamer, while after resting on the rocks for 10 or 15 minutes split in two and disappeared. It is thought possible the Parsons were the only Americans on board, as the list of survivors does not contain the names of any other Americans, as far as known. The second mate was the only officer of the Stella who was saved.

PLAN AGREED UPON.

Joint High Commission the Settle the Samoan Question.

Washington, April 5.—A joint high commission, to settle the entire Samoan trouble, has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. Lord Salisbury's absence from London alone delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain, though in his absence Sir Thomas Sanderson and Mr. Villiers, who are understood to be specially familiar with the Samoan question, have approved the plan for a commission. The United States has informally expressed its approval, and the formal acceptance, it is learned from the best quarter, will follow speedily.

As the proposition emanates from Germany, her approval, of course, is assured. This high commission, it is felt, affords a pacific solution to the whole trouble at the moment when Samoan affairs began to look the most threatening.

Spanish Reserves Called Out. London, April 5.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist uprising.

The central council of the National Sound Music League, consisting of the vice-presidents of the league, met in New York city, re-elected the officers of the league, listened to reports of officers and exchanged views as to the validity of the silver movement.

Thought He Was Killing Loubet. Paris, April 5.—A wealthy gentleman named Tourret was shot dead yesterday evening on the Boite de Boulogne by a man who mistook him for President Loubet, to whom Tourret bore a striking resemblance. The murderer, whose name is Ouzouf and who is 38 years old, is thought to be insane.

It is announced from Youngstown, O., that a combination of 35 rolling mills, outside the National Steel Company and American Tin Plate Company, has been effected in New York.

DEWEY'S GOOD GUNS.

The Spaniards Had 167 Killed and 214 Wounded Last May Day.

Washington, April 4.—Lieutenant John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has forwarded to the navy department, under date of January 1, 1899, a report on the effects of the gun fire of Dewey's fleet upon the Spanish war vessels in the battle of Manila. The report is based upon a personal examination of all vessels aboard, and extracts from Admiral Montojo's official report. It describes in detail the effect of every shot from the American fleet, and proves that the Spanish vessels were riddled by a perfect storm of shot and shell from the American guns. There was a much larger percentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago. This is accounted for by the fact that Dewey's fleet made a deliberate attack, with most of the enemy's ships at rest, while the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago was unexpected and it was a running fight. Lieutenant Elliott makes the following summary of the number and size of the shots which struck each of the Spanish vessels:

Cristina—Five 8-inch, five 5-inch and 13 other large shells; seven 6-pounders and nine other projectiles. Castilla—Two 6-inch, twelve 5-inch, four other large shells, three 6-pounders and 16 other small shells. Survivors also tell of three 8-inch shells which burst on the orlop deck forward, amidships and aft, causing fires that could not be controlled.

Don Antonio de Ulica—Four 8-inch, three 6-inch, one 5-inch and 14 other large shells; ten 6-pounders and one other small shell.

Don Juan de Austria—Two 6-inch or 8-inch; four 5-inch; five 6-pounders, and two other small shells.

Isla de Luzon—Three hits before she retired behind the arsenal and was sunk by her own crew.

Isla de Cuba (to which Montojo transferred his flag after the Cristina was abandoned)—Four 6-pounders and one of unknown caliber. She, too, was sunk by the Spaniards.

Marquesa del Duero—One 8-inch; one 6-inch and three 6-pounders. The Velasco took no part in the action, but was hit by a stray shell and was sunk by the Spaniards.

The Argos was also out of the fight, but was struck by a large shell and was scuttled by the Spaniards.

The total number of hits observable was 141, but there were doubtless many others, especially of small caliber, through the rigging and burned structure of the ships. After painstaking inquiry, Lieutenant Elliott makes the following report of casualties:

Vessel.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Infanta Cristina.....	130	20	250
Castilla.....	23	50	103
Isla de Luzon.....	6	5	11
Don Juan de Austria.....	2	22	24
Don Antonio de Ulica.....	5	19	24
Marquesa del Duero.....	6	4	10
Shore batteries.....	167	214	381

The following points, in connection with the examination of the Spanish ships, are emphasized by Lieutenant Elliott:

First—The sides of iron and steel-plated cruisers do not arrest projectiles enough to explode them.

Second—The incendiary effect of greater than would seem proportionate to that of lower calibers.

Third—At ranges over 2,500 yards, the gun shields of cruisers are in no sense a protection, but insure the exposure of the gun's crew and the disabling of the gun if struck by a large projectile.

Fourth—Waiships of the present day will generally be placed hors de combat by configuration and the destruction of their personnel before they are sunk by gun fire.

FIVE BANDITS CAPTURED.

Armed Cuban Desperados Attack and Rob Americans. Santiago de Cuba, April 4.—Five more bandits have been captured, including Naimon, a noted desperado. A body of armed men a few days ago attacked two Americans in the neighborhood of Holguin, took their arms and horses, and then went still further north to rob the lighthouse at Gibara. Colonel Ruble, of the Second Immunes, has gone in pursuit. The trouble seems to have grown out of the cessation of public work in the province and the delay in the approval of the estimates. Many who became bandits during that period now refuse to return to work.

The telegraph line to Havana constructed by the United States signal corps is completed, and will be opened for commercial messages tomorrow.

Finlanders Oppose the Deal. New York, April 4.—The Finnish-American central committee recently appointed by the Finlanders resident in the United States to organize opposition in the Western hemisphere to the czar's recent ukase for the Russification of Finland, today issued an address to all Finlanders in the United States and Canada, calling upon them "to rise up as one man, strong in the knowledge of the righteous cause, and uphold their sacred rights before the world."

Miss Rose Le Clezio. London, April 4.—Miss Rose Le Clezio, a well-known actress, is dead.

Terrible Snow Storm in South Dakota. Pierre, S. D., April 4.—A furious snow storm has been raging here all day, about six inches having fallen already. It is drifting badly, and the temperature is falling. The hay supply is practically exhausted, and, as grazing is impossible, the stockmen are presented with a severe condition.

President Loubet Winning Favor. Paris, April 4.—President Loubet was a spectator at the Antel races, and was warmly received by the people.

A Million Dollar Deal. Seattle, April 5.—A million-dollar deal was filed with the county auditor today. W. T. Baker and wife, of Chicago, conveyed to the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company all the property acquired by Mr. Baker in the establishment of the big power plant at Snoqualmie Falls. The revenue tax on the deal was \$10,000.

Kipling Able to Be Up. New York, April 5.—Mr. Kipling got out of bed yesterday for the first time since his illness. He is well on his way towards complete recovery.

WHITE FLAGS ARE UP

The Filipinos Desert to the American Lines.

AGUINALDO'S CAUSE IS LOST

Philippines Commission Will Issue a Proclamation Demanding Unconditional Surrender.

Manila, April 4.—The arrival of Colonel Denby, the last member of the American Philippine commission, has decided the commission to issue a proclamation to the rebels at once. It contains no reference whatever to independence, and calls for an unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo and his forces.

All round Malolos white flags are being waved by groups of natives and deserters from Aguinaldo's army. MacArthur is allowing all such to come within the lines, but is insisting on close inspection, to prevent treachery.

It is believed that the rebels will make a fight at Marikina, near Manila, where a clash between Hall's troops and the rebels took place the other day. This would place the American army, as it is believed a decisive battle could be secured. From the reports of deserters who are pouring into the American lines at Malolos, Aguinaldo has but a small force left, and his control is visibly impaired.

American Hostilities. Manila, April 4.—The American troops under General MacArthur are still resting at Malolos, where every thing has been quiet today. Hostilities elsewhere, so far as officially reported, have been limited during the last 24 hours to an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgents and the troops forming the lines of General Lawton and General Hall, extending from the waterworks to La Lonia. But this shooting has been just active enough to make the lives of the soldiers a burden and to compel the officers to sleep in trenches, clothed, and in readiness to repel possible attacks.

Drawing the Americans Inland. Paris, April 4.—Aguinaldo, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published today in La Patrie, says:

"The capture of Malolos is not as important as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Filipino government had already determined on removing to San Fernando, and a small detachment of troops was left with orders to burn the town, and thus to draw the Americans inland."

"Two months of rain and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble, and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

Aguinaldo charges Major-General Otis with opening the hostilities, and holds the Americans responsible for the transfer of the Spanish prisoners and for preventing the Filipinos negotiating a treaty with Spain.

Aguinaldo is confined to his room with the influenza.

THIRKS DRIVEN BACK. They Attempted to Capture a Bulgarian Frontier Post.

Vienna, April 4.—A serious collision has taken place between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Koyli-Agob, between Jamboli, Eastern Rumania, and Adrianople, on the banks of the Toonja, 56 miles south of Jamboli. According to a dispatch from Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, the Turks attacked a weak Bulgarian outpost, but the Bulgarians, aided by armed inhabitants, repulsed their assailants after a fierce fight. Both sides suffered losses of killed and wounded. The Turks, the dispatch says, were seeking to secure a position hitherto held by the Bulgarians. Koyli-Agob is the railway station nearest the Turkish frontier in Bulgarian territory, and it would be an important strategic point for Turkey if she desired to pour troops into Bulgaria.

Farmers Murdered. Victoria, B. C., April 4.—The steamer Tarr arrived from the Orient today, after a stormy voyage. She brings news of the massacre of 39 farmers by aborigines at Byroseton, Japan.

Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Fuzhou.

Dispatches from Tokyo to Japanese coast papers charge Americans with shooting down men, women and children in the Philippines.

Serious Disturbances at Canton. London, April 4.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, serious disturbances have recently occurred in the vicinity of Canton, and a British torpedo-boat has been sent to protect British interests. The destroyer will soon be followed by other vessels carrying troops.

London, April 4.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns in official circles that Italy and Great Britain have arrived at an agreement which will result in an Italian occupation of San Man bay, province of Chi Kiang, China, before April 25.

Damages at El Paso. Chicago, April 4.—The Record's Tacoma, Wash., special says: Foreign business houses lost over \$1,000,000 by the destruction of El Paso by the Filipinos before General Miller captured the city. Stephens & Company, an English firm, estimates its loss at \$140,000 on stored hemp. Numerous other firms had warehouses and stocks destroyed. English insurance companies will be the chief losers. The French firm of jewellers, La Estrella de Norte, lost \$500,000 worth of property.

Cuban Hunt Hurry. Washington, April 4.—It was reiterated tonight by two members of the cabinet that no consideration will be paid to any proposition for money for the Cuban army outside the \$3,000,000 fund now awaiting their acceptance, and, furthermore, it is hinted that too much trouble and delay would occur, preliminary to that amount being turned over to the Cubans, the \$3,000,000 may be withdrawn and no payment of any sort made by this government on account of Cuban troops. No proposition for an additional sum will be considered, in any form.

SEEKS NEW FIELD.

Aguinaldo May Carry the War to the Southern Islands.

Manila, April 5.—It is said Aguinaldo will abandon the attempt to keep up a fight in Luzon and transfer his attempts to the island of Mindanao, Cebu and others of the southern archipelago.

Hong Kong, April 5.—Aguinaldo has been advised by his advisers here to move his rebellion to Mindanao and other islands outside from Luzon. Arrangements are being made for large shipments of supplies, food, arms, etc.

The Enemy Located. Manila, April 5.—A cavalry reconnaissance north of Malolos today disclosed a thousand of the enemy at Malolos. Five miles northwest of Malolos, a sharp skirmish followed and resulted in the retreat of the Filipinos. The main body of the rebel army is between Quingna and Pitlan. Other detached forces of the enemy retreated to the eastward and entered into the Mateo valley, where they were repulsed by General Hall's troops.

Scouts near Calumpit had their mules sink in a soft spot in the road. This led to the finding of two breaching long coast guns buried there. Their presence is mysterious. The troops will make a thorough search for additional arms.

Rebels About to Give Up. Washington, April 5.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning:

"Manila, April 5.—Present indications denote that the insurgent government is in a perilous condition. An army has been defeated, dispersed, and scattered. The insurgent government has fled to their homes in the cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos which are now in the hands of the Americans. News from the Visayas islands is more encouraging every day."

General Otis has received the following message:

"Manila, April 5.—Heavy congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army."

General Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by General Otis. The Third and Twenty-second regiments of General Wheaton's command are returning to this city.

Santiago Bandits Captured. Santiago de Cuba, April 5.—Four bandits, among them Antonio Escobar, a notorious desperado, were captured five miles north of San Luis yesterday, after a lively fight with men of the Fifth immune regiment. Today they were brought here and locked up. The Pienzo estate, near Coler, was visited by 11 brigands last night, and a store on the estate was looted. In this instance there was no fighting. A regular battle, however, has taken place near Holguin between the bandits and men of the second immune regiment. Two outlaws and one soldier being killed. Further serious trouble is anticipated at Holguin and Guantanamo.

TROUBLE AT CANTON. Chinese Capture Canton May of the Hong Kong Police.

Hong Kong, April 5.—It is reported that the Chinese have captured Captain Francis Henry May, superintendent of the Hong Kong police.

Two companies of Welsh soldiers went to Canton last night on the torpedo boat Destroyer, sent there to protect British interests, and the torpedo boat Destroyer, sent there to protect British interests, and the torpedo boat Destroyer, sent there to protect British interests.

Captain Francis Henry May, who has been superintendent of police at Hong Kong since 1893, and superintendent of the Victoria jail and fire brigade there since 1896, is the fourth son of the late J. A. C. May, best known justice of England. He is now in his 40th year. He received special decorations for services rendered during the Boer war, and the great plague of 1894.

REVOLUTION IN MACEDONIA. Collision Between Bulgarian and Turkish Guards May Be the First Step.

London, April 5.—In connection with the collision between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Koyli-Agob, a correspondent in Macedonia writes to the Pall Mall Gazette concerning the seething condition in the Balkans. He says:

"The consequences cannot be deferred much longer. The whole province is armed, and matters are rapidly drifting into open revolution. The people are drilling for the coming struggle, and the country is virtually in a state of siege. Turkish troops have been pouring into most of the disturbed districts, and reinforcements are arriving daily. Detachments guard the Oriental railway from Salonica to the Serbian border, and the garrisons towns are packed with soldiers. There is a widespread impression that momentous events are impending."

The Ottomans are convinced that Bulgaria is at the bottom of the trouble in Macedonia and will certainly actively support the expected rising, encouraged by Russian influence.

Catching salmon for eggs at the Upper Clackamas hatchery in Oregon will not begin until June this year.

Fortifying the Falklands. New York, April 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres, via Galveston, says: The British government is about to send